

Joseph Hunt 6

GIBRALTAR,
OR THE
PRETENDER, &c.

[Price One Shilling.]

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THE TENDER, &c.

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GIBRALTAR,
OR THE
PRETENDER.

With the Thoughts of a true BRITON in
ANSWER to a Libel entituled, *A Con-
tinuation of the LETTERS, &c.*

As also a

SHORT ACCOUNT

Of the FAMOUS SIEGE of

Old *Numantium* in *Spain*.

And some curious Particulars relating to

SAGUNTUM.

Taken out of an ancient Manuscript writ by
Don *Antonio Guevares*, Bishop of *Mondenedo*;
Preacher and Chronologer to the Emperor
CHARLES V.

By RICHARD NEWTEAR, Esq;

Parturiunt Montes nascetur ridiculus Mus. Hor.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*,

M D C C X X V I I.

BRITISH
MUSEUM
ANSWER TO A LABEL
FROM THE
MUSEUM

SHORT COUNT

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THE MUSEUM
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ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
READER.

THE Custom now
very much in vogue,
among Authors, to
take from others the best
Part of their Writings, with-
out the least Acknowledg-
ment, is, in my Opinion,
no lawful Authority for me
to follow their Steps; and
therefore I think my self

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ADVERTISEMENT.

oblig'd, in Justice to the Person I took this from, to own that I am beholden for it to the Author of a Weekly Paper called the *Censor*; with some few Additions of my own, as, among others, the Thoughts of a true *Briton*, in Answer to a Libel entitled, *A Continuation of the Letters, &c.*



GIBRAL.

sides the extraordinary Enchantments promis'd them by a new made Prophecy of the old and renowned *Ur-gando*, they are provided with all the Materials necessary for a long and vigorous Siege.

The unaccountable Atchievements to be perform'd by the great Number of Knights Errant, who are to be dubb'd before this important Place which they are to take will, no doubt, render their Memory immortal. Besides, we are told, that howsoever terrible *Things* may appear there in the Sight of other People such *Bug-bears* will not dazle the Piercing *Eyes*, nor shake the undaunted *Hearts* of these *Champions*, at whose approach the very Walls of *Gibraltar* will not only drop down, but even the steep Rocks shall be levell'd like a Plain, for their more easy entering into the Place: And, to crown the whole Performance, for their own Security, the Fire from the Fortrefs shall have no Force against them. These, I must confess, are very great Wonders!

thers ! But what is there, that must not be expected and fear'd from such dreadful Men ? Sure, the poor *Indians* of *Mexico* had not more reason to dread such extraordinary Men, as the *Spaniards* did then appear to them, than our *Garrison* of *Gibraltar* have now to tremble at the very thoughts of the extraordinary Wonders they are threaten'd with from the *Off-spring* of those *Demi-Gods* that conquer'd *India*.

We find in the true History of *Don Quixotte*, that its Heroe was a bold and enterprizing Man; one, who defy'd a frightful and terrible *Lion* in a single Combat, not to mention all the monstrous and terrifying *Giants* he was always ready to encounter, notwithstanding the great Power of the most unaccountable Enchantments often made use of, to rob him of that Glory which was so deservedly due to him, on account of his most shining Attempts. But now, the Case is to be alter'd; and all Enchantments are

to favour the *Spaniards*, who, like that great Man, are capable, even without Enchantment, of performing the great Atchievements their Master proposes to execute without Money : With this only difference, that their Predecessor's Wonders were perform'd in behalf of the *Fair Sex*; whereas the chief Motive of their Undertakings, is their King's Service, and that of their Holy Mother the Church of *Rome*.

The Age we live in is, I know, so plaguy Incredulous, that many will give no Credit to what I have just said; particularly such as were in *Spain* during the last War. But for their further Satisfaction, and to shew the World that I have no mind to impose fabulous Stories upon them, I think my self oblig'd to refer them, besides many others I could quote, to the true History of those antient Heroes among the *Gauls*, who, under the Name of *Amadis*, did far greater Wonders than those which the *Spaniards* do now threaten us with.

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Besides, it is very well known, that as Men do often change in their Ways of Living, so do Nations too in their Valour and Method of making War. It is not long since the *Spaniards* were reckoned but indifferent Soldiers; but now, being headed by Heroes, they may prove to be as stout and expert in warlike Discipline, as the *Romans* of old were. We have seen the Time when the *Spaniards* could do nothing for want of Money; but now they may find, through an extraordinary Art, the Way of making War without the trifling Metal call'd Money, and even bestow, on their Friends and Allies, the little Treasure they may be suppos'd to have in their Coffers. Where is the Wonder in all these Things, that comes not short of the miraculous Changes and Undertakings, related in the true Histories I have already mentioned? And sure, since all wise Men know, that what has been may be, the Wonders here related may be allowed to be probable.

Ay, but, says a Friend of mine, who shall be nameless, on account of his odd Way of Reasoning, you tell us nothing but Romantick Stories, such as your Friend *Gulliver* was lately pleas'd to present us with: For the Histories you mention are no better than Romances; which, thanks to the Wisdom of the Age we live in, are now out of Doors. He might thus run on further against the most notorious Truths, were it not for the Opportunity he gives me of interrupting him, by a manifest Contradiction in his Words, which plainly shew him to be in the wrong: For he says, that Romances are now out of Doors; and yet he names among them Captain *Gulliver's* true History, than which, I am sure, none of the best Histories we ever had, can pretend to a greater Vogue.

Methinks, from what I have said, I hear some Gentlemen assert, that *Gulliver* has nothing to do with the King of Spain's Undertakings, and that his

his History, whether true or false, is nothing to the purpose, no more than the Romances I have mention'd; instead of which I should give some plausible Reasons why his *Catholick* Majesty, notwithstanding the disadvantageous Circumstances every body knows him to be under, not to talk of the Injustice of his Designs, is so rash as to attempt the Siege of *Gibraltar*, if not an Expedition in favour of the *Pretender*?

To these serious Gentlemen I must answer, that what I have said is, I think, very much to the purpose; and that *Gulliver's* History has more to do with the King of *Spain's* Undertakings, than they imagine. Let them either study with Attention the Enigmas in that Book, or apply themselves to its Author for a true Solution in this Case; and then, I am sure, they will be satisfy'd that I don't talk out of the Way. And, as for their requiring of me some plausible Reasons for his *Catholick* Majesty's Conduct, I think the Request is

a little too hard upon me; and looks as if I were oblig'd to answer for other Men's Actions, which however I cannot be suppos'd to be accountable for, especially for those of a Prince I have no Obligations to, and whom I never had the Honour to see so much as once. But perhaps the Gentlemen who seem willing to put me upon this, and may be most of my Readers too, for ought I know, will ask why I undertake to argue on this Head, if I have no mind, or am not able to answer the Questions and Objections which, in Reason, may be made on this Subject? Well, what must I do in this Case? Why, as hard a Task as this is, I will endeavour to satisfy my Readers, tho' I am afraid some of them will not like my future Reasons much better than those I have already given, which, in my humble Opinion, were very strong, notwithstanding their being thought romantick by some of my Readers.

That

That the King of *Spain* is a superior Genius in Politicks, as well as in Judgment, is a Truth so well known, that there would be no Occasion of my giving some Instances of it, were it not that Men are now-a-days strangely incredulous. Therefore let them but remember, with Admiration, his sending *Ripperda* to *Vienna*, with Power to transact there, what was necessary for a famous Treaty; then, let them behold his *Catholick* Majesty's placing that trusty Minister at the Head of all the Affairs in the *Spanish* Monarchy: And, even afterwards, his confining him as a *Traitor*, perhaps for a Pretence to insult the *English* Ambassador, who had granted his Master's Protection to that seemingly disgrac'd Favourite, on account of his being discharg'd from his King's Service.

Another Instance of the King of *Spain's* sublime Genius, is the wise Choice of his consummate Council and skilful Generals, with whom he has con-

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triv'd the properest Means to forcē the Pretender upon us, after having consulted thereupon with the *brightest* Men among our *Fugitives*.

His *Catholick* Majesty's natural Bent to Martial Actions, is a Thing which no Mortal can dispute; since, by it alone, and not through the Assistance of his Grandfather, as some prejudic'd Men have imagin'd, he gain'd and maintain'd the Crown of *Spain*, against almost all *Europe*; but chiefly in opposition to the formidable Power of the Emperor of *Germany*. It was then he had Occasion, in following his most darling Inclination, to inspire his Subjects with that martial Spirit which is now so much dreaded. It is true, that he voluntarily abdicated the Crown in behalf of his late Son, and led, for some Time, a retired Life; but this was a Sketch of his consummate Policy: Neither did he, all that while, abate any Thing of his deep Designs, and of that noble Ambition which is so much admir'd in him. His

His Goodness appears in a shining Manner, in the extraordinary Complaisance he shews to his Queen; there being nothing of Moment that he ever offers to do without her Participation. And another bright Instance of his great Goodness, is his Reconciliation with the present Emperor, who, from a mortal Enemy, has obtain'd very great Concessions, and such as the best Friend and Benefactor could hardly have expected.

His Devotion is so great, that, tho' a King, his unlimited Obedience and Submission to his Clergy, cannot but convince the World of his true Zeal for the Church of *Rome*; and that he justly deserves from the Pope the Title he bears of *His Catholick Majesty*. It is true, that this *Catholick King* is justly charg'd with swerving from the Treaties he has made; but then, it is through a Principle of Religion and Goodness, that his former Promises are contradicted, in favour of the new ones

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ones he was oblig'd to make, at the Instigation of both his beloved Consort, and the Directors of his Conscience; for which there is no doubt but he had an Absolution from the Pope, who may be suppos'd to be chiefly concern'd in the Measures his *Catholick* Majesty has taken. This Consideration was the Occasion of my taking notice of the King of *Spain's* Goodness and Devotion, to shew some of the Motives that induc'd that Prince to his Reconciliation with the Emperor, and to manifest his Zeal for the *Pretender's* Interest; towards which his Subjects, who want neither Zeal, Wisdom, nor Mettle, are as well dispos'd as he can desire, to sacrifice all that is dear to them.

Besides these Motives of his *Catholick* Majesty, the Reality of which can hardly be deny'd; his Interest in respect to both his Family and his Kingdoms, may have had some Influence in his Conduct, as I hope to make it appear.

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The King of *Spain's* Motives of Interest; are first, That which relates to the aggrandizing of his Family, which is a thing known to go a great way with Men that have a perfect Love for their Children; especially such as have a large Family, as his *Catholick* Majesty. The Emperor has no Male Issue; and who knows but that his *Imperial* Majesty has promis'd to procure the *Empire*, through his great Interest, to one of the King of *Spain's* Sons, with some other considerable Establishments for such of that numerous Family as shall happen to be unprovided? By these Means he may hope to unite again the *Empire* with the Kingdoms of *Spain*, and prepare, for his Successors, a way to an *Universal Monarchy*.

And, as for the Interest which may concern his Kingdoms, his siding with the *Pretender* seems to promise them some considerable Advantage, because, besides the Zeal for the Propagation of *Popery*, which the *Spaniards* have in common

with their King, the least thing to be expected by them for their powerfully assisting our *Malecontents*, must be the Restitution of *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, which being now possessed by *Hereticks*, as they call us, cannot but be a plaguy Thorn on the side of the *old Christians*, as all true *Spaniards* are known to stile themselves.

Induc'd by all the Motives I have mentioned, the *Catholick* King may be suppos'd to have entered into the Measures he is known to have taken: And 'tis probable, that the great Hopes he has all along entertain'd, from the powerful Alliance he has made with the *Emperor* of *Germany*, and the *Empress* of *Russia*, besides the *Pope* and many other Princes, not to mention here the great Promises of Assistance he may have from our *disaffected People*; it is probable, I say, from all these Considerations, that his *Catholick* Majesty is willing to embrace all Opportunities of quarrelling with us. And he thinks we have now given him a sufficient and plausible Provocation, by sending

sending and keeping a Squadron of Men of War before *Porto-Bello*, and another upon the Coasts of *Spain*.

This is the Reason given for offering to besiege *Gibraltar*, or for preparing towards another *Coup d'Eclat* against us. However, some Men cannot help being surpriz'd at the extraordinary Preparations made by the *Spaniards*, when their known want of Money might have been suppos'd to have retarded, at least for some time, their so much talk'd of Enterprize. But I was lately told, upon this Occasion, that the *Spaniards* will do more with a *Penny* than others with a *Tester*, because they have the Art of living upon Nothing, or next to Nothing; the Conclusion of which Story, was, that they are not so much concern'd for the long *Stay* of their *Galleons*, as we imagine. It is for this Reason, I suppose, that one of my Friends was telling me this very Day, that if the King of *Spain* undertakes the Siege of *Gibraltar*, he will certainly take it. This, I must confess, was something surprizing to me, which
made

made me ask the Gentleman, the Reason why his *Catholick* Majesty did not take that Place in the last War, when it was not so strong as now, and when he was about five Months before it, with the Assistance of *France*, in both Men and Ships? His answer was, that then they were not all *Spaniards*; From which, concluding that his Meaning was the *French* could not live as the *Spaniards* can, I was going to ask him another Question, when prevented by another Person who interrupted us. Whether the want of a further Information from my Friend, on this Particular, is a great Loss, or not, I leave it to the Decision of my Readers.

'Tis strange, how Men differ in their Notions, on any Subject whatsoever! I thought that what I have said was so well grounded, that nothing of it could be found Fault with. But a Critick of my Acquaintance, who is but just now gone from me, has left behind him, fresh in my Memory, Objections

jections and Arguments enough, to confound the best Lay-systems in the World.

He read all I have said in behalf of both the King of *Spain* and his Subjects; and then my sneering Gentleman, having, to confute my Arguments, put some few Questions upon me, and receiv'd my Answers, went on thus: If his *Catholick* Majesty is so great a Politician, and his Council so wise, as represented, how comes it about that they do not foresee the vigorous Opposition they are to meet with in all their Undertakings? For, their vast Designs being known all over the World, it could not be suppos'd that the several Potentates, whose Interest it is to oppose them, should tamely look, with an indifferent Eye, on the Measures taken to disturb the Tranquility of *Europe*.

And as the Defensive Alliance of *Hanover*, was a natural Consequence of those pernicious Measures; so, likewise, the great Preparations now made, were
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to be expected by the Allies of *Vienna*, who, since they are so very forgetful in respect to the great and known Strength of the three chief Maritim Nations in *Europe*, may very well deserve being made sensible of that Truth, to their own Sorrow, by some fresh Instances, of it from *England*, *France* and *Holland*; such as they are like to experience e're it be long.

Their forgetfulness is also very great in relation to the *Pretender*, who will always prove a *Stumbling-Block* to his *Protectors*. They should remember what extraordinary Losses *France* has sustain'd upon that very Account only; and they should consider how frivolous and ill grounded the Hopes of Success have prov'd to be, in all the Attempts made in his behalf.

I can see no very great Piece of Policy in the King of *Spain*'s sending *Ripperda* to transact, at *Vienna*, a Treaty, which may soon discover that the Authors of it were very short in their Politicks.

ticks. The same thing may be said of whatever was done by, or in respect to, that seemingly disfavour'd *Duke*, whether his Disgrace was real or not. And, as for the Wisdom of his *Catholick* Majesty's Council, and the Skilfulness of his Generals, we must wait for the Events of his great Undertakings, before our taking for granted what is said of them.

If the King of *Spain* is such a Wise Prince as asserted, how comes he to be so easy, as to be govern'd, not only by his Queen, but also by the Directors of his Conscience ; which in private Men would be called Priest-ridden and Hen-peck'd ? He may love his Queen, and have a due Regard to his Clergy, without the least Obligation of consulting them in all his State-Affairs. He may forgive and be reconciled, without being oblig'd to give what he has no Right to bestow, nor be oblig'd to fall out with the best of his Friends, out of Complaisance to a reconciled Enemy, and follow the Dictates of his new Friend's Minister, as if they

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were so many Laws binding his Conscience to execute them, even against a near Relation, and a Nation he is exceedingly beholden to.

His Goodness would shine much brighter, should he endeavour to prevent the Effusion of Blood, instead of promoting it, as may be surmis'd from his swerving from Treaties, and following the Advices, or Dictates, already mentioned, with the Directions, in State-Affairs, of a Father-Confessor, through a misguided Zeal; which can never authorize the least Breach of Publick Faith, notwithstanding the *Romish*, or any other, Absolution.

It is certain that Goodness and Devotion, are no incompatible Things with either Policy or Heroism; but it would be hard to find either a Politician, or a Heroe, where Goodness should appear to proceed from an easiness of Temper only, without the necessary Government of Reason, which has always a due regard

to Gratitude and Justice; and where Devotion should seem to spring from a blind Zeal only, without the least help of true Reason, which cannot fail making Men sensible that true Devotion doth never require any thing against Justice and Gratitude; notwithstanding all the difference of Religion, which in this Case might be alledg'd.

We read in the Parables, which our Saviour left us for our Instruction, that a wise Man will not undertake a Building, without first setting down to calculate the Expences necessary towards it, in order to see whether or no his Purse can supply all his Wants: And, which is a Royal Comparison worthy of a Catholick King, who might be suppos'd to be well vers'd in Holy Scriptures, that a wise Prince being threaten'd with an Invasion from a Neighbour, to make good certain Demands, is to consider whether he has a sufficient Force to oppose his threatening Neighbour, before he gives a negative Answer, or before

he offers to encounter such an Enemy. Sure, the same Consideration is required in the threatning Prince, as well as in him who is to defend himself. Now, the Question is, whether or no his *Catholick* Majesty has rightly examin'd his own, and the Power of the Potentate he doth threaten and offer to attack? But it doth not appear to me, that he has: For, without the safe arrival of his loaded *Galleons*, he cannot propose to do much by his own Strength, nor by that of his Allies, who, at least some of them, will hardly move without Money; neither can he expect much from his new Allies the *Muscovites*, not only because they are too remote, but also because Care is taken to watch their Motion, in order to stop their Undertakings.

As for his *Catholick* Majesty's Motives of Interest, in respect to both his Family and his Kingdoms, it is most certain that such Inducements are commendable, when lawful Means to promote

mote Interest are made use of. But, if we are told that the *Noble Ambition* of a Prince, his *Martial-Bent*, and *Abolition for breaking Treaties*, under pretence, not only of propagating his own Religion, but also of enlarging his Dominions, and the *Prospect* or *Hopes of Success* from his own Power, or that of his mighty Allies and our Malecontents, are sufficient Motives to engage *Europe* in a War, I cannot forbear saying, that such Inducements are not only unreasonable, but even very unjust.

But, without saying that the King of *Spain* is such a Prince, what Advantage can he in reason propose to himself, by the War he seems inclined to force upon us? Sure, he has not quite forgot the Power of *England*, *France* and *Holland*, both by Sea and Land; which, without the help of Others, is more than able to cope with double his Alliance: So that his Hopes from his powerful Allies will hardly prove better to him, than those he may entertain from the *Pope* and the *Pretender*. If

If the *Spaniards* can live upon *Nothing*, or next to *Nothing*, it is reasonable to expect that, far from being so Stout as represented, they will be so impair'd by the want of Nature's *Refreshment*, that their *Blows* will be but slender; and that being hardly able to stand their Ground, much Strength will not be required to knock them down. For it is very well known, that empty *Purses* make empty *Bellies*, and empty *Bellies* empty *Heads*; none of which can be reckoned fit *Instruments* for War. But how the Subjects of *Spain* have been inspir'd with a *Martial Spirit*, Time must shew it: For we see nothing of it yet; unless their renewed *Rhodomontados* can be allowed to be taken for *Actions*, instead of their *Shadow*.

I don't question but King *Philip* was as willing to take *Gibraltar*, when he besieged it before, as he may be now: Neither do I doubt but the *French* were, at least, as eager for its being taken, as the *Spaniards* themselves. And if they
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were forc'd to raise the Siege of that Place, after having been about five Months before it, I dare say it was none of their Fault: For the Attacks were carried on pretty vigorously, both by Sea and Land; though the contrary is pretended by some Gentlemen, who say, that the Besiegers were not then numerous enough, and that they were but poor and sickly Men. But supposing this Assertion of theirs was true, they may take this Answer, *that what has been may be again.*

And indeed, I cannot imagine how the *Spaniards* by themselves, or with the help of the *Muscovites*, can pretend to do more now at *Gibraltar*, than they did before. The *French*, who were then for that Siege, are against it at present. And the Help of the *Russians* is not like to prove very considerable in this; because their Ships may be as long coming out of their Harbours, as the *Spanish* Galleons out of *Porto Bello*. Besides, we have still the *Dutch* for us;
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And it cannot be deny'd but their Force, or that of *France*, will easily counterbalance the *Czarina's* mighty Power, in respect to this Siege; where the Besiegers must expect greater Difficulties, than before, because the Place is now much stronger, and we better able to relieve it than formerly. It is true, that there are more ways than one, through which a strong Place may be taken; but I hope we are in no danger of *Gibraltar's* being betray'd, either to the *Spaniards* or the *Pretender*.

Whatever the Event of this great Noise proves to be, it is most certain that the *Spaniards* are before *Gibraltar*. And the reason for this, or any other Undertaking from his *Catholick* Majesty, is not only the Pretence that the Restitution of that Place was promis'd him upon some Equivalent, but also that our sending a Squadron of Men of War on the Coasts of *Spain*, and another to *Porto-Bello*, were Acts of Hostility. But all these Pretences are frivolous, and very ill grounded. For, supposing some Hopes
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had been given, by a Minister from *Great Britain*, of such a Restitution to the King of *Spain*, there must be Conditions stipulated, and a Treaty form'd and sign'd; nay, ratify'd too, before any such Promise can be allow'd to take place. And as for the Pretence of our acting in an hostile Manner, the contrary is manifest; and all the Potentates in *Europe*; except those who are glad to make use of false Pretences, are pretty well satisfy'd that the *English* Squadrons were wisely sent abroad, not only to secure our Trade, but chiefly to prevent the Rupture, which, pursuant to the Measures taken by virtue of the Treaty of *Vienna*, was known to be design'd some time before by the Enemies of Peace.

The Infractions of Treaties are Acts of Hostility, which *Great Britain* cannot in Justice be charg'd with. But the contrary may positively be said of his *Catholick* Majesty: For his Concession to the Emperor, in behalf of the *Ostend* Company, is certainly a Breach of Tre-

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ties:

ties: The seizing of our Merchant Ships in the *Indies*, under false Pretences, contrary to what is stipulated by Treaties, is an Act of Hostility, when Satisfaction is deny'd, after many repeated Instances for it: And the keeping a known Correspondence with the *Pretender*, and favouring and encouraging his Adherents, so far as to make Warlike Preparations in their behalf, is a Breach of Treaties, and an Act of Hostility. These, besides others I do not mention here, are real Incroachments and Infractions of Treaties, for which Complaints have been made, and Satisfaction demanded in a friendly Manner, but all to no purpose.

Therefore nothing can be infer'd from this unaccountable Conduct of *Spain*, but that his *Catholick* Majesty is fully resolv'd, right or wrong, to quarrel with us, and disturb the Tranquility of *Europe*. And the Result of so reasonable an Inference, can be nothing but an unanimous Resolution among all true *Britons*, of making all the necessary Preparations

rations for a vigorous War, to maintain
whatever is dear to us, as our Trade
and our Properties, with our Laws, Li-
berties and Religion, against all foreign
and domestick Enemies.



The Thoughts of a true BRITON,
in ANSWER to a Libel en-
tituled, A Continuation of the
Letters of Colonel Stanhope, &c.

A LIBEL lately printed here, by an Emissary of *Spain*, under a deceitful Title, and distributed by stealth, obligeth me, in answer to it, to renew the Subject handled in the five preceeding *Censors*. But, before I examine the unjust Remarks of the Libeller, with the false Assertions on which his Reflections are grounded, I think it not improper to say something of the Character of the Emissary in question, as may be gathered from the Method he has taken in contriving the Title, as well as Penning and Dispersing of his Libel, called, *A Continuation of the Letters of Colonel Stanhope his Britannick Majestys Ambassador*

dor in Spain, and of the Marquis de Pozo-bueno his Catholick Majesty's Ambassador in London; with some Remarks on the Conduct of the British Ministry in the present Situation of Affairs in Europe. By this Title it was reasonable to expect Letters different from those before printed; but the Fallacy of the Libeller could contrive no other Difference, than that of his *English* in his Letters, which, being design'd for an Introduction to his Remarks, were disguis'd in the Stile, to make People believe the Libel came from an *Outlandish Man*.

His way of dispersing his Books was cunning enough too; for he sily left it by couples at Coffee-Houses, where, generally speaking, Men are pretty greedy at reading any thing, particularly when they don't pay for it. Without this Caution, as well as without the Disguise of both the Title and Language of the Letters, it is probable the Libel would not have been read: Tho', after all, I don't see what Good such a Reading

Reading can do to the Emissary's Cause. But let the Success of his Undertaking be what it will, we must suppose his Design was to make the most of a bad Bargain: And from what I have said of his Conduct, it plainly appears that he has acted the part of a *Crafty Man*; for which reason, if he designs a Second Edition of his Libel, I think he will do well to alter the Title of it, and take that of the *Crafty Man*; not only because this Title will better answer his Character, but also because he may thereby hope to sell his Libel, instead of giving it gratis, it being likely that some People will be apt to take *The Crafty Man* for *The Crafts Man*.

However, as crafty as the Gentleman proves to be, he has been short, it seems, in his Craftiness; for he has not carried far enough his affected way of writing like a Foreigner. He has done just like a Man, who, appearing in a Masquerade Assembly, with a Vizard very much like his own Face, should think to come

off undiscovered, with the only help of an *Outlandish* Garment. So that through this *Emissary's Threadbare-Disguise*, we may easily discover a *Person* publicly known to be proud of being called *A True-born Englishman*; notwithstanding his affecting to take any other Country's part against his own, provided those Foreign Countries are pleased to favour his Party: So that this *True-born Englishman*, is occasionally ready to side with any Country whatsoever, that happens to be against his own. As for Instance, he is now an *Occasional Spaniard*, an *Occasional Muscovite* &c. And if those Countries should happen to fail him, by changing Sides, as such things may be, and it should please the *Grand Seignior* to protect this *True-born Englishman's* drooping Cause, there is no doubt, but this *Occasional Spaniard* would change Sides too, and turn an *Occasional Turk*.

The just and prudent Conduct of the *British Ministry* in respect to the present Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, injuriously

ously reflected upon by the Libeller just before mentioned, is so well stated in Colonel *Stanhope's* Letters, particularly in his last, that I am surpriz'd at its being printed with the Libel: For, among Men of Sense and Candour, that very Letter alone, is sufficient to confute the Remarks made on it; except such Remarks or Reflections as are grounded on false Assertions, which cannot be suppos'd to be answer'd before hand, and which, for that very reason, shall be the chief things I will now take Notice of.

How can the Occasional *Spaniard* have the Face to tell us, *the Muscovite Ships are return'd to Petersburg many Months before the vigorous Resolutions of the English Parliament*, when every body knows that those Ships did not sail for their own Country again, before *March*; and that our Parliament sat in *January*? But a bad Cause cannot be supported with only Evasions and palliated Turns, there must be some positive Assertions made use of, tho' never so false, to amuse a

Set

Set of Men who, through a misguided Zeal for a Party, are always ready to believe any thing that comes from the Enemies of their own Country.

This confident Libeller asserts, with an uncommon Assurance, *that the Particulars of our Grievances relating to our Merchant Ships seiz'd by the Garde de Coste, were never offer'd to the Spanish Court; and then tells us, That to a general Complaint, we could expect but a general Answer.* One would think, by this positive Assertion, that he is a great Man, either at our Court, or in that of *Spain*; and that he is angry, because Application for Redress, was not made to himself by the Party aggrieved, which if they had, his Capacity and Good-will might justly have been questioned, notwithstanding his having writ this Libel, and his affecting to take their Part, when, with a seeming Concern, he says, *How will the English Ministers justify themselves to their suffering Country-men, for not having laid any such particular Cases, as it is certain*
F
they

they never did, before his Catholick Majesty. But I am afraid, this occasional *Spaniard's* real Concern, is not for the Loss sustain'd by our Merchants, but for the Disappointment he and the *Spaniards* have met with, through the Wisdom and prudent Management of our Ministry; against whose honourable Conduct the mean Reflections and Calumnies of Libellers can have no Force, nor any other Effect, than that of discovering their impotent Malice and Envy.

Sure, the want of the Libellers being employ'd in the Complaints of the Merchants, can be no Argument, that no such Cases were ever laid before his *Catholick* Majesty, nor no justifiable Reason for charging the *English* Ministers with Neglect in this Case! But, to expose the Impudence of this Occasional *Spaniard*, I am able to justify, without the Knowledge of the Ministry, and consequently without their Help, that there has been no such Neglect, and that proper Application for Redress, in
some

some of these particular Cases, was so far made to the Court of *Spain*, that the D. of *Ripperda* himself, when in Favour, could not forbear promising some Satisfaction to the Complainers, who had reason to expect it, had that Minister continued in his Places some Time longer.

The rest of this Libeller's Reflections are so very weak and lame, that they hardly deserve being taken Notice of. However, to shew how Ridiculous they are, I am willing to mention them here; and the rather, because some People might otherwise imagine them to be more Material than they really are. And if the Answer to the *Enquiry*, which the Marquis *de Pozobueno* is reported to have writ, has no better Arguments in it, than the Libeller now in Question has, I may venture to say, that his Excellency's Book will not answer his Expectation: Neither will it be as much look'd after, as that of his famous

Country Man *Cervantes*, Author of *Don Quixot*.

The Occasional *Spaniard* pretends, that our finding Fault with the *Ostend Company* is a new Thing, as a Paragraph of his, hereafter quoted, insinuates; and yet, in the very beginning of his Remarks, contradicts that Insinuation, saying, That Colonel *Stanhope's* Letter is only a Repetition, in more Words, of the same Thing complain'd of in his former Representation, except the Article that relates to the *Dutch Men of War*, which, continues he, We are pleas'd to deem an *Act of Hostility*, for want of better Reasons to support our premeditated Quarrel with Spain; or because we are willing, according to our usual Generosity, to espouse the Interests of some of our Allies, with more Warmth and Expence, than the Parties themselves think fit to do.

Can any thing be more Ridiculous than the Libel I am now writing against?

gainst? And, doth it not look as if it had been design'd, not for *England*, but for *Japan*; where the People cannot be expected to be much acquainted with the Affairs of *Europe*: Whereas all *English* Men know, or ought to know better than the *Japanese*, that it was the King of *Spain*, who made an Offensive Treaty with the Emperor, at *Vienna*; and that *England* and *France*, &c. made, a long Time after, a Defensive Alliance, called, The Treaty of *Hanover*? Sure, the premeditated Quarrel must naturally be suppos'd to come from those who made the Offensive Alliance; and accordingly their Conduct has, ever since their Treaty was made, confirm'd that just Supposition: So that what is falsely said of the *English*, in this respect, is very justly, wholly and only applicable to the *Spaniards* themselves, who, besides their premeditated Quarrel with us, are extraordinarily Generous in espousing the Interests of some of their Allies, with more Warmth and Expence than the Parties themselves think fit to do.

And

And as for our Allies the *Dutch*, upon whom the Libeller's Reflexion was chiefly intended, it is plain they design to do for themselves, and for their Confederates too, as may be easily gathered from what they have done all along, and particularly from their Conduct in what relates to the *Ostend* Company, and their acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*, just upon the Receipt of a threatening Letter from his *Catholick Majesty*.

But, according to my Promise, here followeth Word for Word, the Libeller's Paragraph, wherein he insinuates, that our being concern'd against the *Ostend* Company is a new Thing. It comes immediately after what he mentions of Count *Gyllemborg's* Business.

“ One cannot help imagining too,
 “ that the *English* Ministers must like-
 “ wise have forgot themselves, when
 “ they say, to reproach the Court of
 “ *Spain* with the Representations for-
 “ merly

“ merly made on the Part of his Ca-
 “ tholick Majesty, against the *Ostend* Com-
 “ pany, since the Reproach cannot but
 “ turn directly, and strongly upon them-
 “ selves, for having neglected to pay a
 “ due Regard, in the proper Time, to
 “ those Representations, and to take
 “ that favourable Opportunity of join-
 “ ing with his *Catholick* Majesty, in such
 “ Measures as would effectually have
 “ put an End to the Trade, which
 “ *they now reckon so greatly Detrimental*
 “ *to the English Nation*, and their Al-
 “ lies, as to make the Occasion, or at
 “ least the Pretence of the vast Expen-
 “ ces, and infinite Difficulties, in which
 “ they are, at present, involving their
 “ Country.”

Those Words have so much Affinity,
 with something I have read in the first
 Letter of the *Occasional Writer*, that I
 cannot forbear thinking they were taken
 out of that Pamphlet, with some Altera-
 tion, for the worst, in the Stile; or that
 the Wits or Thoughts of both these Au-
 thors

thors are pretty much jumping together. I do not know but the Letter in *Mist's Journal*, designedly suppos'd there to come from some Gentleman of the College of Physicians, is writ by one of those refined Wits.

The foolish Parallel, which the Libeller makes, between the *Muscovites* and the *Amsterdam* Gazeteer, upon a false Foundation, in Respect to the Resolutions of our Parliament, is a very insipid Reflection; tho' perhaps taken in Part out of *Mist's Journals*. And his Comparison of what was done here, in the late Reign, about Count *Gyllemborg's*, to the Duke of *Ripperda's* being taken by Force out of our Ambassador's House, is not at all to the Purpose, and will never answer the strong Reasons alledg'd by Colonel *Stanhope* in his Complaints on this Head, no more than the Answer given by the Court of *Spain* to excuse their rash, and unjustifiable Conduct therein.

The

The Libeller pretends, that the King of *Spain* is not at all engag'd in Favour of the *Pretender*; because his Catholick Majesty denies it, and because the Undertaking would be too difficult. The *Czarina* denies the same thing, and, to be sure, the Difficulty may be alledg'd from thence, to be as great. Yet the Designs of those two Crowns, and the Measures taken therein by them, are so well known, that such Excuses will make very little Impression on the Minds of true *Britons*.

The Reason he gives for the King of *Spain's* entering into so great a Friendship with the Emperor, as to favour him in a very extraordinary Manner; not only against his own Interest, but even against Treaties, is maliciously and very foolishly drawn from a pretended Neglect of the *English* Ministry, in not taking his Catholick Majesty's Part against *France*, on Account of the *Infanta-Queen's* being sent back to *Spain*. But this is fully answered before-hand in the *Enquiry*, &c.

The Occasional *Spaniard's* Way of ex-
G cusing

cusing the Court of *Spain*, for what the Duke of *Ripperda* had declared to two Ambassadors, in respect to the offensive Alliance made at *Vienna*, and that Minister's unbecoming Expressions and Correspondence with the *Pretender's* Friends, is very unaccountable; for he pretends all those Occasions of Complaint to be a small Fault in that Duke, which his Master ought to take no Notice of: And, to palliate what is done by others, he is pleas'd to charge our Ministers with the same or greater Faults. Nay, he pretends that Colonel *Stanhope* made use of coarse Expressions in that very Letter, which he has himself printed with his Libel; without considering that his Readers, surpriz'd to find no such thing in it, would not fail charging him with a Falshood on that Head, But it must be suppos'd that his Libel, being calculated for People prepossessed in Favour of the Libeller's Cause, he will be believed upon his bare Word only, without any further Examination.

What he says of the King of *Spain's* Pretention on *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*,
is

is fully answered already in some of the *Censors*.

The Libeller pretends, that Colonel Stanhope doth not disown the sending of Money out of *England* to foreign Courts: But if the following Words of his Excellency's Letter, are not disowning a false Charge, I don't know what Expressions can be called disowning a Thing.

“ As to what you alledge in your
 “ foresaid Letter, of Money distributed
 “ by the King's Order in *France, Holland,*
 “ *Sweden and Prussia,* His Majesty is a-
 “ maz'd to find, that the Respect due to
 “ Powers of that Rank and Figure in
 “ *Europe,* has not been able to protect
 “ them from so vile an Aspersion; neither
 “ is it to be imagined how so mean a
 “ Piece of Calumny could be offer'd, as
 “ an Answer to the Representation I had
 “ made concerning the Remittances pub-
 “ lickly made from *Spain* to the Court
 “ of *Vienna*; Remittances solicited o-
 “ penly by the Emperor's Ambassador,
 “ and demanded by him as Subsidies.

*A short Account of the famous Siege
of old Numantium in Spain, &c.*

When we had first the News of the King of *Spain's* Design of besieging *Gibraltar*, I happened to be reading *The Fall of Saguntum*; and because I found in the Dedication of that Tragedy something remote from what I had read in an old *Spanish* Manuscript I have by me, I thought fit to examine my ancient Author, who has writ about *Saguntum*, in the following Account of the Siege of *Numantium*. This Examination gave me an Opportunity, of reading again the whole Description of the most surprising Actions that were ever heard of: Which, from their Singularity, together with the heroick Resolution of the *Numantines* will, I am persuaded, be very acceptable, at this time, to our *English* Readers; and the rather, because my Author doth occasionally relate several remarkable Particulars of *Saguntum*, omitted in the new History of that City, the Fall of which has of late

late entertain'd the Town with no small Applause.

Numantium and *Saguntum*, were the two most famous, and renowned Cities in all the Kingdoms of *Spain*; with this extraordinary Difference, among others, that *Numantium* never submitted to any other Power, but that which the *Numantines* had within themselves, and that they always refus'd the Protection and Alliance of others, though very much courted to it: Whereas *Saguntum* was protected by the *Romans*, whose Unfaithfulness, to that City, was the occasion of its Ruin, through the unparalleled Fidelity of its Inhabitants, to the then faithless Republick of *Rome*.

The other Things in which these memorable Cities differ'd much, were their Situation, their Language, and their Manners: Yet some People have prov'd so ignorant as to pretend, without any manner of Reason, that *Numantium* and *Saguntum*, were one and the same Place, although it is most certain, that their remoteness from each other, was as great
as

as the Distance reckoned between *Rome* and *Carthage*. Others have disputed, which of *Sorio*, or *Samore*, is the Place where *Numantium* stood ; and which of *Molviedro*, or *Siguensa*, is the Town that was built where *Saguntum* was.

Now, having been at both Places, according to the several Situations allotted them by the best Authors, I have found sufficient Monuments of *Numantium*, in *Sorio*, in the Kingdom of *Castile*, within 15 Miles of the Place where the River *Duero* takes its Spring ; and of *Saguntum*, in *Molviedro*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, within twelve Miles of *Valencia* the Great ; from which last City, whilst I was *Inquisitor* there, I often went to *Molviedro*, to visit the *Christians* and baptize some *Moors*, where I saw some Remainders of the Strength of the Place, which was near the Sea, the Antiquity and Extent of its Walls, and the huge bigness of its Tombs : And in the Fields and Lands about that Town, I took notice of some Stones, among the old Ruins, on which
several

several things were written, as Epitaphs made on the *Carthaginians*, and, particularly on some of the *Hannos* and *Asdruballs*, who died at the Siege of *Saguntum*. These, were two illustrious Families of *Carthage*, who were famous in martial Exploits. Near *Molviedro* there is a little Borough now called *Torref-torres*, and anciently nam'd the *Turditani*: These People being mortal Enemies to the *Saguntines*, were join'd by *Hannibal*, who from that very Place, beat, ruin'd and burnt the great City of *Saguntum*, which was never rais'd up again, and which perished for want of being relieved by the *Romans*.

Numantium, took her Name from her Founder, *Numa Pompilius*, the second King of the *Romans*, in the 18th Year of his Reign, and 58 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*; which had but seven Kings, of whom *Numa Pompilius* was reckoned the best. It was him who first introduc'd the Gods at *Rome*, that cloyster'd up the Vestales, or Virgins,

gins, that rais'd up Temples there, and gave Laws to the *Romans*.

This great Prince chose, for the Situation of *Numantium*, a plain rising Ground, just at the descent of a Mountain, near the River *Duero*, as said before. This City was not wall'd then; neither was there any Towers, all its Fortifications consisting in a pretty large and tollerable deep Ditch round the Place. The *Numantines* were about five or six thousand Men, the two third parts Soldiers, and the rest Labourers, or working People. Exercise was very much commended, and Laziness hated among them; and, which was most to be esteemed, they very little minded Riches, but were very ambitious of Honour and Reputation.

The *Numantines*, being naturally more Phlegmatick than Cholerick, were apt to dissemble Injuries; for they were very sly and crafty: And what Injury soever they dissembled at a certain Time, they would be sure afterwards, to find an Opportunity of revenging it. They had

had in their City but one Man that was a Tradesman, and he a Farrier: For no *Goldsmiths, Woollen-Drapers, Mercers, Retailers, Tavern-keepers, Fishers, Bakers, Butchers,* and other such Tradesmen, were allow'd of there, because, as they said, every one should have all those Things in his own House, without looking for them in the Republick. They were so expert in martial Affairs, and their Courage was such, that they were never known to turn their Backs to an Enemy, preferring Death before such a cowardly Action. They were never suffer'd to go in any War, without a Licence from the Republick; and then they were not to be divided, but joined together: For if a *Numantine* happen'd to kill one of his Country-men, though in War, he was to die for it as a Murderer.

The *Roman* Generals, were so far from entertaining any Thoughts of conquering the *Numantines*, that, during their Wars in *Spain*, which lasted 180 Years, they courted *Numantium* to side with

H them,

them, being persuaded that the Power of *Rome*, could not cope with the Valour and Fortune of the *Numantines*, who, when desir'd by either the *Romans* or *Carthaginians* to take one of their Parties, as all Princes and Republicks did then, us'd to answer, that others might chuse their Generals out of *Numantium*, but that she could not submit to any other Power but her own.

Envy, at last, prevail'd with the *Romans*, against Justice and Reason; and they, offended at the *Numantines*, for persisting in their Refusal of entring into an Alliance with them, resolv'd to besiege their City. This was in the Time of the first *Punick*-War, when *Numantium*, without Fortifications, was attacked with all the Force imaginable. But if the Besiegers were vigorous in their Attacks, the besieged were so far from being behind hand with them in their Defence, though they had no other Walls than their own Bodies, that the *Romans* were generally worsted, in the frequent Sallies the *Numantines* made.

This

This Siege continued almost twelve Years without Intermission, during which the Loss was very considerable on both Sides, but particularly on that of the Besiegers, of whom were killed, among other great Men, nine Consuls of *Rome*, who had all the Reputation of very expert and famous Generals.

After the Loss of these great Men, the *Senate* of *Rome* sent to *Numantium*, another Consul, named *Gn. Fabricius*, with Directions, if he could not take the Place, to treat with the *Numantines*. This General, finding that nothing could be got with Men that were so Brave and so Fortunate, treated with them upon such Terms as he thought the *Senate* would approve of: For he knew, that the *Romans* had all along desired the Friendship and Alliance of *Numantium*; and therefore he agreed with the besieged, that there should be a perpetual Friendship, and Confederacy, between them and *Rome*. Upon this, a Cessation of Arms was settled before the Town, during which, the *Senate* being

inform'd of what was done, and thinking that this Treaty was not only too honourable for *Numantium*, but disgraceful for *Rome*, reſus'd to ratify the Agreement, and order'd the General that had made it, to be beheaded.

The next Year, which was the 13th of the Siege of *Numantium*, *Scipio* was ſent there, with a new Army; and the firſt thing which this Conſul, or General, did, was to turn out of his Camp all unneceſſary Men, and lewd Women, ſaying, that ſuch Creatures were more hurtful to an Army, than an open Enemy. He was one Year and ſeven Months before *Numantium* without daring to attack the beſieged; but, avoiding as much as he could, coming to Blows with them, his chief Care was to hinder provisions from getting into the Town.

This Conduſt exaſperated the *Numantines* ſo much, that they unanimouſly made a Vow, neither to eat or drink any thing, before they had eat ſome of the *Fleſh*, and drank ſome of the *Blood* of the *Romans*. And according to their
Vow,

Vow, which was very Religiously observed, the Besieged, like so many Fowlers, us'd to come out in search of their *Prey*, which, when killed, were carried to Market for Provisions. Besides, they made great Sallies, which forc'd the *Romans* to fight; and sometimes the Encounters were such as might have been call'd Battles, particularly one, in which *Scipio* was in very great Danger, and had not his good Fortune begun then to favour him, the *Romans*, who were entirely put to flight, and chased with great Slaughter to their very Camp, would have lost all their Fame in *Spain*.

Scipio was, by this, oblig'd to withdraw the Siege something above a Mile farther from the City. And, when he was ask'd the reason, why he avoided fighting the Besieged? His answer was, that the Valour and Fortune of the *Nu-mantines* were greater than the *Roman* Power, and such as could not be conquer'd by the force of Arms. Upon this account, he was often desir'd to raise
the

the Siege of that Place, and return to *Rome* ; but, far from consenting to it, he could not patiently bear the very mention of that Request.

The reason of his persisting in his Design, not to raise this Siege, was the Assurance given him, before he left *Rome*, by a Priest, who was reckoned a *Necromancer*, that the *Numantines* were a brave and fortunate People, but that they were to have an End, which was decreed by the Gods to prove the beginning of his own Glory ; tho' he was to expect very great Difficulties, in the Expedition he was going upon.

The *Numantines*, who fought more like desperate Men, than like Enemies, continued feeding upon the *Romans*, whose *Corpses* were quarter'd and sold at Market, instead of Beef, Ueal &c. And this was all the Quarter the Besiegers could meet with, before this place. This was a great Discouragement to the Besiegers, whose Loss, increasing every Day, gave no small Hopes to the Besieged

sieged of an approaching Raising of the Siege.

But *Scipio*, who had often beg'd of the *Numantines* to submit to the *Romans*, assuring them, upon his word and honour, that they should be kindly used, to which he could get no other answer, but that having liv'd 335 years a free People, they would not die Slaves, finding that neither Force nor Intreaties could Conquer the proud City of *Numantium*, thought himself oblig'd to take some other Method with the Besieged; and, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd to make a large deep Ditch round the Town, to hinder the going in, or coming out of it.

This Ditch, which was seven Fathoms deep, and five Fathoms in breadth, was soon made, to the extraordinary Amazement and Consternation of the Besieged; who, from this Time, lost all the Hopes they had before entertained. No way was now left them, to come out of the City for Provisions. They could make no more Sallies: Skirmishes
and

and desperate Engagements were now ceased. Their Case was really deplorable, though not so much dejected at their being fore distressed by Famine, as griev'd with the Thoughts of making no more use of their pristine Valour. Their Love of Liberty was such, that though reduc'd to the greatest Extremity, yet they never had the least Desire of submitting to the *Romans*, as other People, less Brave and Resolute than the *Numantines*, might have had: But they, like so many Heroes, their Matrons not excepted, unanimously resolved to die a free People.

Whilst the Women and Children were lamenting in *Numantium*, and the Priests at their fervent Prayers in their Temples, the *Numantines* were calling to the *Romans*; not for Mercy, but for Liberty to come out, that they might fight and die like valiant Men, and not like Cowards with Hunger, lock'd up as they were: Nay, some of them calling *Scipio* himself, spoke to him thus.

“ How

“ How is it Possible, *Scipio*, that you
 “ being a young *Roman*, and a valiant
 “ General, could be persuaded to deal
 “ so unfairly with us? Can it be said,
 “ that you are justly advis’d in your
 “ Proceedings against our City? No
 “ sure! Some People may, indeed, com-
 “ mend in you a Masterpiece of Poli-
 “ cy, for having acted like a crafty Ge-
 “ neral, in making use of a Stratagem
 “ to work our Ruin. But what is this,
 “ in Comparison to the immortal Glo-
 “ ry you would have acquir’d, had
 “ you, by force of Arms, really Con-
 “ quer’d us? For certainly, what you
 “ have now done will prove no Con-
 “ quest.”

And accordingly, the *Namantines*, be-
 ing still strong in their Bodies, as well
 as in their Hearts, finding there was
 no Possibility for them to get Provisions,
 without which they could not live, no
 more than without their Liberty, chose
 a nobler sort of Death than that which
 was design’d them by their Foes. For,
 after a short Consultation, the Stoutest

of them, having first killed their old Men, with their Women and Children, gather'd the whole Riches of the City, and of their Temples, which they put together in a very large Hall, and set Fire to all the Corners of the Town; after which, to be the sooner dead, they took the strongest Potion of Poison they could get: So that they burnt their City, and died all in one Day.

Strange Sight! The Inhabitants of *Numantium's* way of ending their Days, was no less surprising and dreadful, than their way of living, whilst they fed upon the *Flesh* and *Blood* of the *Romans*.

Thus *Numantium*, in a noble Pile, compos'd of her Inhabitants, and their Wealth, was left to *Scipio*; who had neither Riches to plunder, nor Men or Women to triumph over, the Want of which, deprived him of his intended Conquest. His concern was very great, when he saw the City in Flames. But when he came to the Place, and found there was nothing left but Ruins and Ashes, and not one Creature living, he

he lamented the Loss of so famous a City, and the Death of such a brave People; and, having shed some Tears upon their Ashes, he cry'd out, Oh! thrice happy *Numantium*, whose End the Gods had decreed to be never conquer'd! It was observ'd, during the Siege, that none of the *Numantines* were taken Prisoners, because they always chose being killed, rather than be taken alive.

It was 466 Years after her Foundation, that the famous City of *Numantium* was destroy'd. And all Historians do agree, that this Siege cost the *Romans* more Treasure and Men, nay more Honour too, than all their other Wars together; because Envy alone, prompted them to attack the *Numantines*, whereas their own Right, or some Injury done them, were the Motives of their other Undertakings.

In these old Days, the *Romans* made War against three famous Cities, which were destroy'd, but never brought to their Subjection, viz. *Helye* in *Asia*;
Carthage

Carthage in Africa ; and Numantium in Europe.

The Authors who have writ of *Numantium*, are, *Pliny, Strabo, Ptolomeus, Trogus, Pompeus, Pollionus, Trebellius, Vulpicius, Isidore, Justin, and Marcus Aurelius.*

F I N I S.



